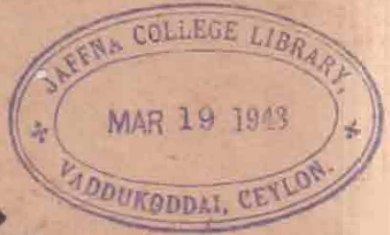


# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Hitler's Reported Illness

The Italian news agency reported that Goebbels last weekend ridiculed rumours about Hitler's illness. Goebbels said that during his visits to Hitler's head-quarters, he was able to see how the Fuehrer bore with exceptional energy the burden of the war.

### U. S. Good-Neighbour Policy

President Roosevelt declared in a letter to Mr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, that the American continental idea of a good-neighbour policy of "justice, freedom, liberty and opportunity" has come to stay. The good-neighbour policy has been tested in peace and in war," the President said. "It has survived and is a blueprint for the future."

### U. S. To Send More Planes To China

The re-organisation of American air units in China—the 14th Air Force—indicates, according to an editorial article in the semi-official "National Herald", that the "United States will soon send more planes to China in order to inflict crushing blows not only on the Japanese invaders in China, but also on Japan Proper"

### Roads to Tokyo

A correspondent on the Assam Burma frontier writes, on the subject of the immense achievement of the Royal Engineers, "We are building roads to Tokyo at the rate of a mile daily in Assam. "These new highways are to be the roads for the great offensive. To get this going in all its strength and cut a way clear through to attack the Japanese heart and homeland our engineers have the battle in full swing.

### Grain Requisitioning in Anuradhapura

More than 100,000 bushels of paddy are expected to be requisitioned from the crops harvested under the Nachchaduwa, Tissawewa, Basawakkulama and Nuwarawewa cultivation schemes. A number of purchasing centres have been opened up and the price paid is Rs. 4 per bushel. From these purchasing centres the grain is transported to the Government Mills, milled and then distributed to rationed areas.

## THE KARMA OF NATIONS THE LAW WHICH OPERATES UNIVERSALLY & IMPERSONALLY

THE Law of Cause and Effect operates universally and impersonally. Not only in the visible but also on the moral and mental planes where its workings are not so easily determinable as on the physical. Just as chemists have determined how two elements, Oxygen and Hydrogen, combining in certain proportions produce the effect, water, so can super-chemists know the causal forces which produce, as effects, physical and psychological phenomena of love or lunacy, charity or miserliness. The ancient Sages named the Law Karma, which term means (effect producing cause). As it encompasses the mind and the heart of man it is defined as the unerring Law of Retribution. One important aspect of this Law is related to nations. Nations, like men, have their Karma. No nation or nations can escape their Karmic fate any more than can units or individuals.

Karma has been mistaken for fatalism, which implies a blind cause of some still blinder power; but man is a free agent during his stay on earth. Destiny may be described as the effects of actions performed in the past, but destiny is self-made. To take a homely example, having freely chosen to eat a particular kind of food a man is compelled to digest what he has eaten. Indigestion may awaken him to secure a prescription to alleviate the pain but, if he has not been intelligent enough to connect his discomfort with the food he has taken, he very likely will go again to the same menu and again will experience pain.

The same process obtains in the operation of National Karma. A nation's destiny is the effect produced in the present by causes generated in the past. Neither angels nor devas punish or reward, with or without God's or Allah's permission or order, but man himself—his deeds or Karma, may attract individually and collectively (as in the case of whole nations, say, at the present time), every kind of evil and calamity.

Knowledge of the Law of Karma enables us to under-

stand such events as the present war which directly affects some nations and indirectly all others. Absence of that knowledge misleads us in evaluating the cause and meaning of this ghastly experience. Those who have studied not only the general principles but also the detailed workings of the Law and are capable of calculating the nature and mass of the forces set into motion by any nation are in a position to predict or to prophesy the fate awaiting it; yet in the prognostication of such future events no psychic phenomenon is involved. Wrote H. P. Blavatsky in 1888:—

"It is neither *prevision*, nor *prophecy*; no more than is the signalling of a comet or star, several years before its appearance. It is simply knowledge and mathematically correct computations which enable the WISE MEN OF THE EAST to foretell, for instance, that England is on the eve of such or another catastrophe; France, nearing such a point of her cycle, and Europe in general threatened with, or rather, on the eve of a cataclysm, which her own cycle of racial Karma has led her to."

—The Secret Doctrine, I, 616.

But does this imply that the evil and wickedness of this war must be silently endured and that nothing can be done? That would be following the philosophy of Fatalism, not of Karma. Fighting Hitlerism may be compared to the man's securing a prescription for the pain; the overthrow of Hitlerism may bring this particular war to a close, but will not teach the United Nations the cause of the prevailing ghastliness, any more than their defeat will bring sense and wisdom to the Axis Powers. If the cycle of war and strife is to end in Europe, in the Occident or in the whole of the world, that aspect of Karma which is related to brotherhood must be understood.

Causation and Unity of and in Nature are most intimately connected. In a man's personal life, as also in a nation's life, evil and suffering can be overcome only by uprooting the weeds of competition, of ambi-

## PREVENTING URBAN COUNCIL DEADLOCKS REMOVAL OF CHAIRMEN

A Gazette Extraordinary issued on Saturday publishes the draft of an amending Ordinance to "facilitate the removal from office" of any Urban Council Chairman who does not retain the confidence of at least two-thirds of the members of the Council.

According to the draft amending Ordinance a Chairman may be removed on a resolution to that effect passed by not less than two-thirds of the members of the Council at a special meeting convened by the Government Agent.

The Government Agent will be required to convene and preside over such a special meeting when he receives a written requisition signed by at least half the members of the Council. The Government Agent cannot vote at such meetings.

## REPORT ON MANIOC POISONING

### INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING TREATMENT

The report of the Director of the Bacteriological Institute on manioc poisoning is being circulated among Medical Officers and Sanitary Assistants for their guidance as well as for instructing the public on the matter.

He mentions what preparations should be taken in the cooking of manioc for eating and what treatment should be given in the event of poisoning.

He states that in the event of a person complaining of a stomach ache after eating manioc he should not be given raw ginger or any uncooked food as fresh plant materials contained enzymes which added to the hydrocyanic acid produced by the manioc.

tion, of lust, of wrath, of greed. The great Buddha's axiomatic teaching which He named the Eternal Law, is that "Hatred ceases not by Hatred but by Love". This is recognised by any thoughtful and intelligent observer of events in his own life. It is not so easy to perceive the working of this principle in national and inter-

Continued on page 4



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY MARCH 18, 1943.

### THE GOOD OLD DAYS

MR. NEWNHAM'S SPEECH AT the annual general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on certain aspects of which we commented in the last issue of the "Hindu Organ," is really one, long lament over the good old days that are no more. The stricter traditions of the old form of Civil Service administration have drawn from Mr. Newnham a tribute which is certainly not altogether undeserved. We will not go to the length of saying that the average Civil Servant, even in the palmiest days of the Civil Service, was a miracle for which the people of this country were indebted to providence, but this much is true: the Civil Servant of the old type rarely descended to expedients that compromised his dignity. He was free from the vices of the later Roman Empire and did not seek to add to his popularity or reputation by adopting such modern devices as carnivals and circuses. It is also quite true that the virtues of the type of Civil Servant included, in the words of Mr. Newnham, "industry, integrity and impartiality." In this respect, the Civil Service of Ceylon may well be proud of the great tradition on which it is founded, and it would be an evil day for the people of this island if this tradition were lost sight of in the attempt to capture the popular imagination by means of short cuts. According to Mr. Newnham, the old Civil Service "accepted a policy, formulated principles therefrom and stuck to them like a leech, if one may so put it. If the principle required that 'no' should be said, it said 'no' impartially and to all whether the applicant was prominent and vociferous or obscure and patient." Here again, we are glad to be able to say that we agree with Mr. Newnham. What is more, we do not mind saying with Mr. Newnham that nowadays official decisions are not altogether determined by considerations of principle.

But, then, why was the authority of this great institution, whose tradition is still a source of inspiration for future administrators, deposed from its seat of power? For, deposed it has been. Does Mr. Newnham suggest that his countrymen on the Donoughmore Commission were so blind to the virtues he extols that they thought nothing of substituting for it a machinery of government which has a habit of arriving at decisions *ad hoc* or *ad hominem*? The truth of

the matter seems to be that the Civil Service was undoubtedly what all that Mr. Newnham has rightly said about it, but all this formidable aggregation of virtues could never mean to the people of this country what the Donoughmore Constitution has meant to them. This constitution has its defects. It has refused to recognise cleavages which have always existed and still exist. It has, however, for the first time in the history of British rule in Ceylon, recognised the principle that real progress lies along the path of self-government, and it has accordingly conceded to the permanent population the right to manage its internal affairs. We recognise that this right is subject to certain restrictions and limitations, but it is nevertheless something that is dearer to the Ceylonese than the century of precious tradition for which we have, with Mr. Newnham, the highest praise. If impartiality, and honesty are virtues—and they undoubtedly are—the desire to be master in one's own household is a greater virtue. In these columns we have condemned, we fear even to the point of harshness, the failings of our leaders. We have expressed, in no measured terms, our disapproval of policies initiated by our Ministers. But to the question whether any one in Ceylon is willing to exchange the new regime for the virtues of the old, there will be but one answer. And the answer is not one founded only on sentiment. It is an answer which every race, however undeveloped, has given to the encroachments of others. Self-government is undoubtedly the greatest of all rights and virtues, and it is on the secure footing of that right and virtue that it is possible to envisage the future, to rid ourselves of existing defects, to cultivate the age-long contempt of true greatness for the shabby expedients that are part and parcel of our politics. The rigidity of the Civil Service would never have made possible the experience of the last ten years. For instance, what chance, we ask, would Mr. D. S. Senanayake have had of emulating the example of the great Parakramabahu? Mr. Senanayake is no doubt making mistakes but he is doing something which the Civil Service never thought of doing. Why? Because, he is a man of the people, because he knows that the chief occupation of these people is agriculture and that unless agriculture comes to the rescue of the people of this country nothing else will. There is something more in Mr. Senanayake's attitude towards things which Mr. Newnham, who seems to have studied the traditions of the Civil Service, will do well to know and to understand. Many Ceylonese do not relish the idea of agriculture as nothing more than a day's work on somebody's estate. They want something

more than this. Mr. Senanayake is meeting them half way with his peasant-holdings. We have no doubt that in the long run he will recognise the place of big holdings too in any scheme of national regeneration. As against this, the Civil Service had nothing to give. It had its virtues and its traditions, but it had no vision, no constructive national policy. This has been the tragedy of the Civil Service, a tragedy that, we hope, lies buried in the ruins of the past and we trust no man in his senses will try to revive it.

At the same time, we are deeply conscious of the defects of our new rulers. Behind the trappings of democracy, behind the veil of political convention and constitutionalism, one can easily see the face of the Oriental despot. But the remedy for this is always at hand. There is the Constitution and there is the right to vote. As long as the electorate is satisfied with its present masters, neither Mr. Newnham nor anybody else can do anything to improve the existing state of things. Indeed, a curious situation has arisen after almost half a century of outpourings on the inspiration of Mill and Burke. The Civil Service has indeed been deposed but it has been succeeded by an oligarchy which has the sanction of the Donoughmore Constitution. Here is a conundrum which may well engage the attention of greater political philosophers than Mr. Newnham. One point, however, is worth remembering. Nobody thrust this oligarchy on the people, who willingly saddled themselves with it and who do not seem to worry themselves about the semi-permanent character of the new masters. This is the true explanation of the present position. We have in Ceylon a democracy which is British in theory but intensely Oriental in practice. The only principle of British democracy which the political sages of the South remember is that of territorial representation, and here they have stuck and here they threaten to remain for all time. One thing, however, they and Mr. Newnham will do well to take into account. The people of this country may not understand all the niceties of democratic principle and convention, but they understand very well when something is done to better their condition. This is the only thing that keeps the Ministers aloof, and as long as the latter do not display the excessive firmness and dignity of the old Civil Servant, they are likely to go on floating till they are finally and irrevocably found out by a disillusioned electorate.

With regard to the question of political expedients, Mr. Newnham cannot but know that these expedients are not less common in England than they are in Ceylon. Democratic

constitutions provide a fertile breeding ground for such expedients. Even the rigid civil servant, if he seeks election or office, will have to resort to these expedients if he means to achieve even a moderate amount of success in his line. We would recommend to Mr. Newnham a course of intensive electioneering in England itself so that he may understand the sort of world whose affairs the rigid civil servant aspires to manage. Here in Ceylon democracy is still in its infancy, and who can blame our politicians, including our Ministers, if these think that, in order to please the voters, something more is needed than hectic appeals for freedom. A carnival is, after all, a harmless thing. Concessions to local sentiment are not quite a sin, though we admit that in the distribution of funds drawn from the public revenue politics should have no place. As for the depredations of some of our representatives, we say that these form the subject of a solemn investigation by a Commissioner, and comment would hardly be justified. Even in England, and the United States, which is God's own country, such lapses from normal rectitude are by no means infrequent, the difference between these countries and our little island being that, in the former, the number of men with character and ability is so large that the fools and the petty pilferers are easily forgotten. In Ceylon, however, the position is different. Ceylon is, after all, a small island. What a politician has actually netted in the course of an adventurous political career is no longer the politician's own secret. The whole world knows all about it and discusses it, and most astonishing of all, the dominant feeling is not one of disgust but one of admiration. If a big fortune is the reward of a political career, we assure Mr. Newnham that there are not many in the Chamber of Commerce itself who would turn their backs on it. Graft, as the Americans call it, is a universal vice, and it flourishes everywhere, in spite of sensitive publicists and champions of the Civil Service like Mr. Newnham. It is no doubt a vice that should be condemned, but the fact must be recognised that a return to the good old days is not a practical proposition.

### KANTAWALA INQUIRY

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, Government Agent, Uva, has, it is understood, been appointed chairman of the committee of enquiry appointed by the Public Services Commission to enquire into certain charges relating to the purchase of foodstuffs for Ceylon in India, preferred against Mr. M. H. Kantawala, Ceylon's Trade Commissioner in Bombay and his clerk Mr. K. H. Jayaratnam.

Mr. Coomaraswamy was commissioner at the Mooloya enquiry a few years ago.

**WONDERFUL, YET A WORST THING**

**JAFFNA MAN'S LOYALTY TO FAMILY**

"The loyalty of the Jaffna man to his family is wonderful. I usually stands the test of heavy financial burden. The unfortunate, the needy, the sick man can count on the help of relations. It certainly stands the test of functions—the giving of time to marriages and funerals and other family affairs," said the Rev. S. K. Bunker, the Principal of Jaffna College, at the Founder's Day celebrations of the Uduvil Girls' English School.

"And yet I can also say that it is one of the worst things in Jaffna life, for the very strength of the hold of the family on its members tends to hold these members back from larger responsibilities or to hamper them in their wider duties. It often keeps one of its members from greater and more idealistic thoughtless remunerative work in order that he or she may have the means to help other members of the family. I am thinking of how many young people are held back from missionary national service."

**ONE MILLION SURPLUS BUSHELS OF PADDY**

**PURCHASE SCHEME AT ANURADHAPURA**

Anuradhapura, Wednesday.

"We have already purchased about Rs. 4,000,000 worth of grain at Rs. 4 a bushel from the last wanni crop and have supplied 5000 to 6000 bushels of rice to outstations," said Mr. Richard Aluwihare, Government Agent in an interview with the "Times of Ceylon" representative about the progress of the paddy purchase scheme in this province.

Mr. Aluwihare added that every possible measure was being taken to ensure that surplus grain was bought by the Government and distributed to non-self-supporting areas. Government had made a profit of Rs. 34,000 on the transaction.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION**

His Excellency the Governor nominated the following as members of the Board of Education:—

Dr. W. Ivor Jennings, Messrs E. L. Bradby, H. S. Perera, E. R. Bartlam, the Ven. Baddagama Piyaratana Nayaka Thero, Principal of Vidyodaya Pirivena, Miss G. F. Ori, Mr. A. Godamuge, the Rev. R. S. de Saranam, the Rev. G. B. Jackson, Messrs. M. A. C. M. Salih, S. H. Perimbanayagam, Mrs. P. de S. Kularatne, Messrs J. N. Jendradasa, G. D. A. Adiyarane, S. A. Pieris, A. D. Jayasekera, S. Subbalavanar, E. R. de Silva, the Rev. Fr. D. J. Anthony, O. M. I., Messrs J. C. Amarasingham, K. N. S. Rodrigo and C. Welgampaya.

The Director of Education is the ex officio Chairman of the Board.

**PUBLICITY OFFICER**

Mr. J. Subramaniam Lewis, Manager, Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank, has been appointed honorary "Publicity Officer" in connection with War Publicity and Ceylon's War effort in the Jaffna Manager's Division. He is arranging to deliver a series of lectures.

**Letter to the Editor**

**CONTROL OF GRAINS AND PROFITEERING**

Sir,—The harvesting season is nearly over in the Jaffna peninsula. It is believed that a bushel of paddy has gone up to Rs. 15 and a measure of rice to Rs. 150 in the Black Market. The price is daily rising up, and it may even go up to Rs 24 a bushel, if the authorities don't make a vigilant search and bring the culprits to book before it is too late. People who do not own paddy fields were happy that their rice ration would be increased when the cultivators surrender their coupons to the authorities. So far nothing had been done in that direction to relieve the starving poor people who cannot afford to buy paddy or rice from the Black Market. Some cultivators, it is believed, have not returned their coupons to the authorities on the pretence that their crop was poor or damaged. There is a strong talk that the cultivators are very busy concealing a portion of their paddy and disposing of the rest to the highest bidder coming from distant villages, where paddy was not cultivated. This is done through fear that the authorities would examine houses and seize the quantity in excess. If this is true, they should lose no time in putting the scheme into action before it is too late.

The control of food supply was introduced by government in order to see that the available quantity is equitably distributed among the rich and poor, particularly to safeguard the interests of the poor. Black Markets then sprang up in every nook and corner, where only rich people are able to buy at exorbitant prices. Here, the very object of the control failed. Government adopted various methods to stop black-markets and profiteering, but none of those brought the desired result. Government, no doubt, supply substitute for rice. The well-to-do people have the time and other facilities to prepare different dishes out of wheat and flour, whereas the poor working class, who go to work early in the morning and return late in the evening, have not the time and facilities to do so. It is they and the middle class who are affected by the control. If control was not introduced, black markets would not have sprung up and the price of commodities would not have risen to this extent. Many have taken the war situation as a first class opportunity to amass wealth at the hardship of others. These waitors deserve to be brought to book and punished under any circumstances. Unless it is not done, the country would be ruined. There is more money in circulation today among about 75 per cent of the people. The main portion of this money, it is believed, go to the black markets and profiteers, and a portion of this ill-gotten wealth go to some other sources. Black markets will not cease to exist until food supply is under control. The best solution is to lift the food control and to have only the price control of the commodities.

The closure of the Northern ports has caused untold hardship to the Jaffna people. If these ports are open for traffic Jaffna will be in a much better position as regards food supply is concerned.

Mangay, K. S. SOUNDRANAYAGAM  
15th March, 1943

**STANDARD PRICE FOR MILK**

**CENTRAL DEPOTS SCHEME**

A new organisation for the distribution of milk in various parts of the Island at a standard fixed price is proposed to be set up, according to a decision of the Milk Committee.

Central Depots are to be set up by the local authorities to serve as the only centres for the distribution of milk to the people within specified areas.

The milk is to be purchased by these depots from the dairy owners and other producers of milk who have to register themselves with the depots for the purpose.

The price at which the milk is to be sold to the public by the depots is also to be fixed at a flat rate.

By way of encouraging producers of milk of very high quality it has been suggested that they should be given bonuses as the expenses they would have to incur in the maintenance of their dairies would be heavy.

If this scheme for the distribution of milk is to be successful it is pointed out that Co-operative Societies for the production of milk should be established particularly in the rural areas and special facilities provided them by the State in the form of free veterinary service and cheaper food for the cattle.

**JAPANESE CASUALTIES IN CHINA**

China's National Military Council gave these figures of Japanese casualties during the last year's fighting in China: Killed 642,657, wounded 1,287,682, prisoners 21,214.

**CARS ON BASIC RATION PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN**

The new scheme as formulated by the Board of Ministers for dealing with motor-cars which were placed on the basic ration of petrol will, it is understood, lay down definite principles which will enable the authorities to decide whether a motor-car is used in an essential service or not.

The scheme was finally considered on Monday by the Board of Ministers.

The Executive Committee of Local Administration will consider the new scheme and submit it to the State Council for approval at its next meeting.

**ORDER Nisi IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 98  
In the matter of the estate of the late Nagamamah wife of Vairamattu Rasaratnam of Mallakam

Deceased: Vairamattu Rasaratnam of Mallakam  
Vs  
Petitioner: Thankam widow of Veluppalai Cheliah of Mallakam  
Respondent: This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambayah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of February 1943 in the presence of Mr. S. E. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovesaid petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondent above named or any other person shall on or before the 26th day of March 1943 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 15th day of March 1943  
G. C. Thambayah  
District Judge

(Q 106 18 & 23-41)

**CEYLON INDIANS' RIGHTS "POLITICIANS" AS OBSTRUCTIONISTS**

Speaking at the third annual sessions of the Ceylon Indian Congress, held at Bidulla, Mr. A. Aziz, the President elect, said: "We demand that as we are brought to this country on the understanding that we shall be accorded equal rights, it is necessary that these undertakings should be fulfilled. Secondly, we assert that if we are so indispensable a part of the economy of this country, how is it possible for anybody to disregard us?"

The fact of the whole problem is that a few politicians at the top, wanting to maintain their positions, are interested in preventing the solution of the Indo-Ceylon problem. Whatever they may want to do, we cannot under any circumstances give up our struggle for the recognition of our rights as citizens of this country on an equitable basis. They cannot gag us.

"We are the largest minority in this country. After all what is it that we ask? Recognition of our rights of citizenship on the basis of a residence of five years, only for those who are prepared to adapt this country as their home by making a simple declaration to that effect. This is quite a reasonable demand and we ask that in fairness it be accepted."

"If this question were satisfactorily settled, immense energy of this mass organisation which has a membership of 130,000 and backing of 900,000 people in this country would be exclusively available for questions of economic regeneration of this island and her political freedom."

Situated as Ceylon was, freedom for Ceylon could not be fully achieved without Greater India (constituting India, Burma and Ceylon) obtaining her full status as a sovereign power. The resolution passed by the State Council urging the release of Mahatma Gandhi was a realisation of the fact that the destinies of India and Ceylon were so bound up that they must go hand in hand.

**SRI RAMAKRISHNA'S BIRTHDAY**

The hundred and Eighth Birthday Anniversary of Sri Ramakrishna was celebrated at the Ramakrishna Mission, Wellalva, Colombo, on 13th and 14th instant. On the 14th instant, after Devotional Music for about two hours, a public meeting was held at 6-30 p. m., presided over by Mr. George R. De Silva, the Mayor of Colombo. Mrs. K. Mathaparamba, Messrs. G. G. Pananurullana, B. H. Aluwihare, S. Sivarajamuttu and V. Chelvanayagam delivered lectures on the life and teachings of Sri Ramakrishna. (con.)

**NOTICE OF SALE**

A Lee How's Patent Suction Water Pump (11 inch Suction) fitted immediately over with deep-well cylinder, foot valve and strainer complete with 3/4 inch G. L. piping) attached to the well at the Vasavilan market, will be sold by public auction at the Vasavilan Market premises on Saturday the 20th March, 1943 at 11 a. m.

If no good bidding is forthcoming the sale may be postponed.

S. SWAMINATHAN,  
Chairman, V. C. Mayiladhi,

## THE KARMA OF NATIONS

Continued from page 1

national affairs. And yet if, putting aside only for an hour the details of bombings, of ration tickets, even of ideologies, we contemplated the principles of life and evolution we should readily see that the Law of Nature cannot but work incessantly to restore disturbed harmony no less in collective than in personal life.

The only decree of Karma—an eternal and immutable decree—is absolute Harmony in the world of matter as it is in the world of spirit. It is not, therefore, Karma that rewards or punishes but it is we who reward or punish ourselves according to whether we work with, through and along with nature, abiding by the laws on which that Harmony depends or—break them. Nor would the ways of Karma be inscrutable were men to work in union and harmony, instead of disunion and strife. For our ignorance of those ways—which one portion of mankind calls the ways of Providence, dark and intricate; while another sees in them the action of blind Fatalism; and a third, simple chance, with neither gods nor devils to guide them—would surely disappear, if we would but attribute all these to their correct cause..... Were no man to burn his brother, Karma-Nemesis would have neither cause to work for, nor weapons to act through. It is the constant presence in our midst of every element of strife and opposition, and the division of races, nations, tribes, societies and individuals into Caias and Abels, wolves and lambs, that is the chief cause of the "ways of Providence." We cut these numerous windings in our destinies daily with our own hands, while we imagine that we are pursuing a track on the royal high-road of respectability and duty, and then complain of those ways being so intricate and so dark.....

This state will last till man's spiritual intuitions are fully opened...until we begin acting from *within*, instead of ever following impulses from *without*; namely, those produced by our physical senses and gross selfish body (*Ibid*, I. 613-4).

This "acting from within" implies a new attitude to international problems. Only those minds which free them elves from the prevailing disease of false patriotism, which see the immorality of benefiting one's country at the expense of another, which recognise that humanity is one and that injury to a single part, however small, means harm to the whole body—those minds alone are the true benefactors of humanity. Every leader in every nation is a channel for the manifestation of the national Karma. The manner in which he meets the evil now enveloping his people must determine the future of his nation and unless he turns it into a force for good he will ill serve them. To transform evil into good he must abandon on behalf of his nation the old mistaken path of selfishness, ambition and competition and take to considering the good of the whole, including the part which his own country is. If "the whole past of the Earth is nothing but an unfolded present," as Buchner pointed out, the converse is equally true—tomorrow in its turn will be the unfolding of today.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (held at Pt. Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 196/PT.

In the matter of the application for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Sivapakiam wife of Chelliah Nagsu of Puloly West.

Deceased.  
Poothathamby Kanapathipillai of Puloly West. vs. Petitioner  
Wallippillai wife of P. Kanapathipillai of do. Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esqr. Additional District Judge of Pt. Pedro on the 24th day of February 1943, in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration, as father of the said deceased and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 25th day of March 1943 appear and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 2nd day of March 1943.  
Sgd. L. W. de Silva,  
Addl. District Judge.  
(O. 105. 18 & 21 3-43)

ORDER NISI  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 96.

In the matter of the intestate estate of Kanagamma wife of Ramalingam Ratnasrabapathy of Thirunelvely Jaffna Deceased.

Ramalingam Ratnasrabapathy of Thirunelvely Jaffna and present of P.W.D. Vavuniya  
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ratnasrabapathy Sabanathan
2. Ratnasrabapathy Langanathan
3. Ratnasrabapathy Yoganathan
4. Ratnasrabapathy Vaithianathan
5. and Ratnasrabapathy Swaminathan all minors of Thirunelvely Jaffna appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem
6. S. Sivanthamby of Thirunelvely Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of February 1943 in the presence of Mr. S. Thirunavukkarasu Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1 to 5 Respondents for the purpose of watching their interest in these administration proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as husband of the deceased, unless the said Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 19th day of April 1943, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 23rd day of March 1943.  
(Sgd) G. C. Thambyah,  
District Judge.  
(O. 104. 15 & 18 3-43)

And so what is thought and planned now, what is said and done now, will unerringly produce in time its harvest of sweet fruits or poison plants.

It is a fashion nowadays to point to the Peace of Versailles as the cause of the present carnage. But unless the point is driven home and plans are made to abandon the ideas which created Versailles, there can be no lasting peace. What created Versailles? Pride, ambition, greed on the part of the victors; and their folly brought to birth Mussolini and Hitler and their like. The ancient doctrine of Karma needs to be studied by modern men if a truly New World Order is to arise.

(The Aryan Path)

## AUCTION SALE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 17634

Murugasu Sivakolunthu and wife Mannikam both of Tirunelvely

Vs. Plaintiffs.

A. Kasipillai Ponnambalam and wife Nallammah and Valupillai Navaretnam all of Jaffna Town Defendants.

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned property on Thursday the 8th day of April 1943 at 4.30 p. m at the spot.

## PROPERTY REFERRED TO

All that undivided one fourth share out of all that stone-built house and compound containing in extent one Luchcham of V.C. and 10½ kullies together with share of well spontaneous and cultivated plantations buildings and other appurtenances situated at the junction of Main Street and 1st Cross Street in Jaffna Town and bounded on the East by the boutique Room belonging to the 2nd defendant and by the property of the heirs of the late S. Ponnuswamy, on the North by the property of N. Ponnampalam, on the West by the 1st Cross Street and on the South by Main Street.

V. A. Durayappah,  
Commissioner.  
(Mis. 221. 18-3-43)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 75.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Valliammal wife of Chanmugapaththar Ramalingapaththar late of Vannarponnai West. Deceased. Muthukrishnapaththar Kappusamy-paththar of Vannarponnai East

And Petitioner.  
Chanmugapaththar Ramalingapaththar of Vannarponnai West Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before T. Quentin Fernando Esquire Additional District Judge of Jaffna on the 2nd day of January 1943 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandiah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered and declared that the abovenamed deceased died intestate and that Letters of Administration of the Estate of the deceased be granted to the Petitioner as brother and sole heir unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear on or before the 19th day of February 1943, and show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court.

This 2nd day of January 1943  
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,  
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 29-3-1943.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,  
D. J.  
This 19th day of February 1943.  
(O. 15 & 18-3-43)

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